

line running onto the horn of joint 13. Red marks on joints 9 and 10 usually broken into paired dots, sometimes supplemented by smaller dots on joint 12. Dorsal depressed dots (1) and (2) small, paired, distinct. Spines as before, the skin coarsely creased as in the previous stages. Length 12.6 to 18.5 mm.

Food-plants.—Chestnut, oak, beech, elm, maple, hop hornbeam, hickory and linden have been observed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

- Fig. 1. Larva in stage I, side view, enlarged.
 " 2. One of the tubercles of stage I, further enlarged.
 " 3. Mature larva, side view enlarged.
 " 4. The same, front view.
 " 5. The same, dorsal view.
 " 6. Portion of the lateral area of one segment, showing the skin sculpture, the three depressed spaces (the upper one (4) only in part) and the lateral horn with its spines—enlarged; anterior side to the right.
 " 7. Dorsal view of the mature larva showing all the depressed areas except (4), which are nearly completely hidden beneath the subdorsal horns.
 " 8. Feeding traces of the larva on a black oak leaf, in stages II and III.
 " 9. *Sisyrosea textula*, female.
 " 10. The same, male.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF LONG ISLAND SPIDERS.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Since the publication of my list of Long Island spiders (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. III, pp. 76-93), I have discovered several species not previously known from the locality, and a few species that appear to be new. These bring the total number of spiders up to 276. Almost as interesting as the discovery of a new form is that of a rare one. Of that little Oonipid, *Orchestina*, I now have several specimens of both sexes. *Gayenna fraterna* is now known to me by another ♂. Both sexes of *Agraca minuta* have been taken not uncommonly in May and June. Another male has been taken of *Cornicularia minuta*. *Hyetia pikei* is not very rare on salt-grass at Bayville. The species new to the list are as follows:

DRASSIDÆ.

Prothesima, sp? An immature ♂ from among dead leaves in Oc-

tober. The cephalothorax and legs are pale-yellow; the anterior tibiæ rather blackish; abdomen pale, with black marks as follows: a basal band, a broad band before the middle, containing four pale dots, a narrow band beyond middle, and a large triangular spot before the tip, containing some small, pale chevrons; the first three bands are connected by a dark medium stripe.

AGALENIDÆ.

Cælotus longitarsis Em.—Several specimens under leaves in Carpenter's woods, October.

DICTYNIDÆ.

Dictyna, sp.?—Several specimens under rubbish on the beach, at Bayville, July. Perhaps it is *D. bostoniensis*.

THERIDIDÆ.

Spintharus flavidus Hentz.—Swept from herbage in woods, August; both sexes.

Theridium globosum Hentz.—In low herbage, June.

Teutana triangulosa Walck.—One specimen in the house.

Crustulina guttata Reuss.—Under dead leaves, June, July.

Ceratinopsis interpres Cambr.—Swept from an old field, June; several specimens.

Lophocarenum erigonoides Em.—In moss, October.

Tmeticus tridentatus Em.—Not uncommon under leaves in wet woods, October, November.

Tmeticus plumosus Em.—One ♂, October, under leaves.

Tmeticus flaveolus Banks.—In moss, October.

Tmeticus pallidus Em.—In moss, October.

Gonatium rubens Blk.—One ♂, in woods, October.

Microneta viaria Blk.—Under dead leaves, October.

EPEIRIDÆ.

Larinia borealis Bks.—A fine ♀ of this northern spider was taken from a mud-dauber's nest, in June.

Eugnatha straminea Em.—Mill Neck, sweeping, May.

THOMISIDÆ.

Philodromus, sp.?—Two young specimens were taken from a pine tree at Bayville, perhaps *P. robustus* Em.

LYCOSIDÆ.

Lycosa carolinensis Hentz.—In old fields, June.

Lycosa ocreata Hentz.—In fields, June; some are very pale, others very dark colored.

Pardosa brunnea Em. ?—One ♂ from Mill Neck; the palpus is like this species, and the legs are properly marked, but the cephalothorax and abdomen are wholly dark, and very hairy.

Pardosa littoralis, sp. nov.

Length, ♀ 6 mm., ♂ 5 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellowish, with a black seam on posterior sides, eyes on black, a broad, brown, straight stripe from each dorsal eye to the hind margin, leaving a pale median area broader in front; clypeus and mandibles pale; legs pale yellowish; sternum and venter pale, each with a median dark stripe, abdomen dark brown above, a pale yellow basal spear-mark, and behind this are two rows of geminate pale spots. In the ♂ the stripes on the cephalothorax are broader and black; the clypeus and mandibles dark; the palpi all black; the femora mostly black, except at tips; the abdomen, above and below, and the sternum, black; a few pale spots on the bases of hind coxæ. The cephalothorax is not very long and not much narrowed in front, the legs are rather short, with two pairs of long spines under the anterior tibiae and metatarsi. The epigynum shows a triangular depression, one and a-half times longer than broad, with rounded corners, and a narrow median finger which broadens in the posterior third to occupy nearly the whole cavity. The male palpus, from the side, shows three, black, rounded projections, the lower one the smallest.

Several specimens from a salt marsh near Mill Neck, in June.

OXYOPIDÆ.

Oxyopes salticus Hentz.—From an old field, June.

ATTIDÆ.

Attus palustris Peck.—One specimen, Mill Neck, October.

Icius diminutus, sp. nov.

Length, ♀ 2.6 mm. Cephalothorax rather shining yellow-brown, eye-region darker, iridescent; mandibles, sternum and legs yellow-brown, tarsi rather paler; abdomen brown above and below, with many scattered pale dots, and a distinct white band around base. The cephalothorax is rather low, with parallel sides; eye-region very short, very much broader than long, as broad behind as in front; legs short, anterior pair not much stouter than others, hind metatarsi spined only at tip, anterior coxæ separated by more than width of labium; sternum pointed behind. The epigynum shows, in a triangular area, two inverted horseshoe-shaped marks.

One female, Bayville, June, under dead leaves. Readily known by its small size, and white basal band.

Saitis minusculus, sp. nov.

Length, ♀ 2.3 mm., ♂ 2 mm. Cephalothorax reddish brown, blackish in eye-region; mandibles whitish; legs pale, prominently banded with black, except the anterior femora in the ♀ which have a dark stripe each side, and the femora and anterior tibiae of the ♂ which are wholly dark; sternum brown; abdomen in the ♂ black, above and below, in the ♀ gray, with two rows of small, indistinct pale spots above; venter whitish with three parallel dark stripes; body mostly clothed with fine white hair; ♂ palpi snow white. Eye-region plainly less than thoracic region, broader in front than behind; legs short, third pair about as long as fourth; hind metatarsi spined at middle and tip; anterior coxae separated by more than width of labium. The epigynum shows two large, connate circular spots; the ♂ palpus has apparently no projection or a very small one, to the tibia, the bulb is large, transversely divided, part of the basal half dark colored, a short straight style at the end of the upper half.

One ♂, one ♀, and one young ♂, under leaves, Sea Cliff, N. Y., May. Easily recognized by its small size, banded legs, and white palpus of the ♂.

A NEW SPECIES OF GOMPHUS.

By NATHAN BANKS.

Perhaps the first thing to do in describing a species of *Gomphus* as new is to apologize for doing so. Specimens of this species have been sent to me several times during the past few years, and I have been unable to fit it to any of the numerous species. To several of them it is closely allied, yet appears to differ from them more than some of them differ from each other.

The species of the genus *Gomphus*, as restricted, can be arranged in several groups. One, the one in which this new species would fall, may be characterized as follows: apex of ♂ abdomen not dilated, tenth segment black above; no spines on the vertex of the ♀. In this section would fall *G. parvulus*, *fluvialis*, *amnicola*, *lividus*, *albistylus*, *navius* and *brevis*. The new species, which is from Ithaca, N. Y., is readily separated from *G. parvulus* by several characters, such as larger size, wholly pale front, the markings on thorax, etc. In *G. fluvialis* the ninth segment of the ♂ is nearly four times as long as the tenth; in the Ithaca species it is about twice as long; *G. fluvialis* also differs in the shape of the front, in various markings, and in shape of the ♂ appendages. *G. amnicola* is compared to *G. fluvialis*. The appendages are stated to be the same; no mention is made of a difference in the length of the tenth segment from that species; a longitudinal ridge